

GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

PRIORITY SYSTEM FOR
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS PROJECTS
FFY 2017

FINAL
December 2017

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act; the Clean Water Act, as amended through 1987, requires states to develop and utilize a priority system to identify and schedule publicly owned sewerage facilities for State Revolving Loan Assistance. The increasing population rate and the problems that are facing the existing wastewater treatment facilities, among other factors, make necessary the improvement, replacement, or construction of new systems. Adequate treatment to wastewaters will reduce significantly the adverse impact to the receiving waterbodies as well as to public health.

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and corollary regulations established a broad national policy for restoration of the chemical, physical and biological integrity of our water resources towards a more adequate utilization for domestic, agricultural, recreational and industrial purposes.

Amendments to the CWA were made on 1972, 1977, 1981 and 1987. With the 1987 amendments the Construction Grants (CG) Program (Title II) was extended to FY 1990.

Beginning in FY 1987, the states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico would grant allotments for the capitalization of the State Revolving Fund (SRF). Through Section 205(m) of the Act the states can transfer Title II funds to be used as SRF Capitalization grants. These federal funds will help the Commonwealth to meet the enforceable requirements of the Act.

On April 21, 2010, new requirements were established regarding the provisions of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) fiscal year (FY) 2010 appropriation for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs. These new provisions related to Green Project Reserve (GPR) and Additional Subsidies should be reflected in all capitalization grants that must be implemented future SRF funds.

Moreover, effective on October 1, 2010, EPA issued a Grants Policy Issuance (GPI) 11-01 – Managing unliquidated obligations and Ensuring Progress under EPA Assistance Agreements. Such policy stated that the total projects period of an assistance agreement, including any no-cost time extensions or supplemental amendments, may not exceed seven (7) years, since EPA wants to make sure the states don't lose their funding.

In order to comply with the new requirements set forth in these provisions, the new State Priority setting system allows eligible projects to receive funding of the GPR, additional subsidies and gives priority to those projects that are ahead in the planning and design stages.

The Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) is the agency responsible for the development of a mechanism for determining the priority for subvention of the wastewater collection, treatment and disposal projects. The System and Priority List are the mechanisms used.

The Priority System has been developed to set priorities for the projects according to their capacity for reducing or eliminating pollution by wastewaters as well as the need of said projects. The proposed projects are ranked to form the Priority List. The proposed projects will be certified based on the Priority System, position on the List, project readiness to go date and the availability of funds.

II. PRIORITY SYSTEM

The Priority System is the methodology that the PREQB has developed to determine the order by which proposed or projected facilities, that comply with the criteria established in the federal regulations and that are eligible for funds provided under Section 601 of the Clean Water Act, will be considered. By applying this methodology the Priority List is obtained.

Any qualified applicant must submit, for PREQB consideration, projects to be funded. In order to fund a project, the applicant must comply with the following requirements:

- Submit, before September 30 (prior to the start of the next Fiscal Year) all projects that are expected to be awarded by the end of the fiscal year, including all the necessary information for priority calculation (See Appendix B).
- The facility must be already designed, except for projects that will receive step 2 + 3 funds (projects that comply with the 40 CFR 35.2109) and any educational program related to eligible activities under the CWSRF.
- Submit, before March 15 (of the current Fiscal Year), all funds requests for projects expected to be awarded by end of the fiscal year.

A. Priority System Implementation

The following will be considered when implementing the Priority System:

1. An upgrade to an existing STP (Sewer Treatment Plant) with a discharge to coastal waters, and sewage treatment plants with an intended discharge to coastal waters and which will provide more than primary treatment, will not be included in the List, until projects that will provide treatment in areas lacking it are included.
2. When Step 3 projects with high priority require the construction of additional facilities to be functional, the pertinent Step 3 project could be included in the List through written petition from the applicant and after PREQB's consideration and approval. In these cases, priority ranking will not be a limiting factor.
3. In order to assure continuity in a system, that the construction of projects is performed following a logical order and to avoid the construction of projects that will not be connected directly to the rest of the system, all the projects ready to

be included in the Priority List are subject to the following:

For systems on which some of its main components are already constructed, or in construction process, the inclusion of the rest of the projects of the system will be ordered according to the portion of the system to which the new projects will be connected. The projects will be considered for construction according the following order:

- a. Projects connecting to portions of the system that is operating.
 - b. Projects connecting to portions of the system that have already completed the construction phase.
 - c. Projects connecting to portions of the system that are in the process of construction.
 - d. Projects connecting to portions of the system that are going to begin construction.
4. For those systems in which there is nothing constructed, the construction of the projects will begin with the main part of system necessary to provide immediate service. These are the treatment plant, the outfall and the main trunk sewer that reach the plant. The construction of the rest of the projects will be carried out according to the actual status of the portion of the system to which it will connect, as indicated in Section 3a.
5. A project with a high priority may be delayed if the proceeding step is not completed. Follow up will be given to lower priority projects if they are ready to go. Notwithstanding, the aforementioned project will retain its high priority on the List. In a similar way, a lower priority project considered as an essential part of an eligible project may be chosen, bypassing other projects with higher priority.

6. Projects whose non-federal share was paid with loan monies and whose scope is to be increased need to compete on the Priority List if and only if there are no loan monies available.
7. PREQB could include a project in the List when it is determined that the project is necessary for solving critical public health problems or situations that threaten environmentally sensitive or recreational areas. If the applicant understands that a project should be included in the List, it should submit evidence to that effect for consideration and approval by PREQB.

B. Priority Calculation Criteria

The intention of the criteria is to order projects based upon their capacity to achieve optimum water quality management consistent with public health and water quality goals. Information required for the application of priority criteria will be obtained from the pertinent Facility Plan approved by PREQB, according to the checklist on Appendix B and other official sources. The projects will be ranked in descending priority based on the criteria detailed in Part III. PREQB expects that the projects describe in the Priority List will process in the order as they are listed. However, a project with a lower ranking could be eligible for CWSRF funding through bypassing in conformity with the requirements and needs of the program.

III. PRIORITY RANKING

This guidance is intended to aid in the understanding and implementation of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Integrated priority Rating System. The PREQB will rank all projects on the Priority List according to their ranking. Projects receive points under ten categories. These are (A) Project Needs Category, (B) Planning /Construction Feasibility, (C) Critical Health Problems, (D) Regionalization /Decentralization, (E) Compliance and Enforcement, (F) Water Quality, (G) Financial

Need, (H) Estuary Management, (I) Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure, (J) Tie Breaking.

A. Project Needs

A project is awarded points based on the importance of the needs in addressing a water quality or public health problem. Each of the need categories are defined as follows:

1. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction – Correction measures used to achieve water quality objectives by controlling discharges of combined sewer overflow resulting when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded during rainstorm. (20 points)
2. Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Correction – Control of sanitary sewer overflows caused by excessive infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer collection system. Sanitary sewer overflow refers to overflow, spill, release, or discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. (10 points)
3. Replacement of Rehabilitation of Aging Infrastructure, including correction of moderate infiltration and inflow – Rehabilitation of existing sewer system that include interceptors, collector sewers and pipes to convey wastewater by gravity or pressure flow to a common point. (5 points)
4. New Treatment Plant – Construction of a new facility. (10 points)
5. New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances – Install new pipes used to collect and carry wastewater from a sanitary or industrial wastewater source to an interceptor sewer that will discharge to a treatment plant. (5 points)
6. Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems – Septic systems, disposal beds and packaged wastewater treatment plants configured to treat the wastewater without

offsite discharge. Mostly the wastewater is percolated into the soil through infiltration beds or trenches or is disposed by irrigation. (8 points)

7. Upgrade to Advanced Treatment – Upgrade of a facility to a level of treatment that is more restrictive than secondary treatment. (5 points)
8. Upgrade/Expansion of Existing Treatment Plant – Upgrades, improvements, or expansion of existing treatment plant. (5 points)
9. New Interceptors and Appurtenances – Install new major sewer lines receiving wastewater flow from collector sewers. (5 points)
10. Storm Water Control – Activities to plan and implement municipal storm water management programs. (10 points)
11. Non Point Source (NPS) Pollution Control – NPS project may include stream restoration, Best Management Practices, and land purchases. (10 points)
12. Recycled Water Distribution – Recycling of no potable water or reclaimed water for irrigation. (8 points)

B. Planning

Developing plans to address water quality and water quality related public health problems that are supported by appropriate technology. The following items should be considered for these criteria:

1. Potential Client

The population to be served by the wastewater management system provides the basis to measure the progress that is accomplished as each project is completed. This is measured based upon the percent of dwellings lacking wastewater disposal system out of the total dwellings in the area. The following points will be given:

<u>Percent</u>	<u>Points</u>
0-9	6
10-45	7
46-77	8
78-100	9

2. Population to be served (number of inhabitants by Census Bureau)

<u>Population</u>	<u>Points</u>
≤1,000	1
1,001 – 3,000	2
3,001 – 5,000	3
> 5,000	4

3. Treatment Plants and Analog Systems

These facilities will be ranked according to the percentage difference between total dwellings to be served by the proposed plant or system and the number of dwellings already served in the study area. The score will be as follows:

<u>% unserved dwellings</u>	<u>Points</u>
0-9	13.5
10-19	14.0
20-29	15.0
30-39	16.0
40-49	17.0
50-100	18.0

4. Main Trunk/ Sewer and Outfalls

Proposed facilities essential to feeding and unloading treatment plants, including

final sludge disposal facilities, will receive the same score as the corresponding plant (obtained pursuant to Criterion B-3). In case when there is more than one main trunk sewer, only the most cost-effective project will receive score.

5. Project Status

<u>Status</u>	<u>Points</u>
Environmental Compliance Completed	3
Archeological Evaluation Completed	3
Designed	2
Not designed	1

6. Status of the system to which it will connect:

<u>Status</u>	<u>Points</u>
Designed	1
Construction Bided	2
Constructed	3

7. Proposed project flow (MGD)

<u>Flow</u>	<u>Points</u>
≤ 0.10	1
0.10 – .20	2
0.21 – .30	3
> 0.30	4

C. Critical Health Problems

Study areas for which there is confirmed evidence of a high incidence of water transmissible diseases will be considered as areas with critical health problems. If confirmed incidence is 10% to 20%, one (1) point will be awarded. Also, in cases duly validated of an incidence greater than 20%, PREQB will consider that a serious public health emergency exists and the affected study areas will receive three (3) points. A certification of the Department of Health is a pre-requisite to such action.

D. Regionalization/Decentralization

Regionalization occurs when smaller systems integrate into a larger wastewater systems in order to reduce costs, improve services, and maintain regulatory compliance. If a project results in a reduced number of NPDES discharges, it will receive ten (10) points.

E. Compliance and Enforcement (Facilities Under Court Order)

This criterion is applicable only to projects related to systems or facilities included in an Order of the U.S. District Court, due to inadequate operation. These projects could receive up to twenty five (25) points which will be awarded based on the following conditions:

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Points</u>
1. Construction of proposed facilities eliminate or improve discharges upstream of potable water intakes	10
2. Existing treatment facilities discharge affects an ecologically sensitive area	5
3. Proposed facilities improvements completion date	
• next year	5
• next two (2) years	1
4. Gives continuity to the proposed system	
• treatment plant	5
• trunk sewers	3
• laterals	1

F. Water Quality

1. Presence of aquifers

The communities located over an aquifer will receive one (1) additional point. Communities located at a distance of about 0.5 km. from a recognized aquifer will receive five (5) points.

2. Protection of contaminant resulting of failing on-site septic tanks or straight pipes. These criteria will be ranked with two (2) points.

3. Protection of Water Resources According to their Uses

The waterbodies water quality will be determined according to the information from the document 305 (b) 303 (d) Integrated Report, formerly Goals and Progress of Statewide Water Quality Management Planning (305(b)), which is updated every other years. A high priority will be given to projects that diminish significantly the discharge of fecal pollutants to waterways and water bodies.

To receive points under this criterion: (a) there must be evidence of fecal contaminants and (b) if the proposed project improves or eliminates the existing pollution problems. Points will be awarded to those projects that eliminate direct discharges to waterbodies based on waterbodies classification and the average fecal coliform count, according to the water quality standards established by PREQB. Projects that eliminate indirect discharges will receive one point less.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Exceeds in Colonies/100ml</u>	<u>Points</u>
SA (preservation of natural phenomena)	*	2
SB (littoral, bathing, fishing)	200	1
	400	2
	1,000	3
SC (fishing, recreation)	200	1
• From the mean sea level to 3 miles seaward	400	2
	1,000	3
• From 3 miles seaward to 10.35 miles seaward	2,000	1
	4,000	2
	10,000	3

* None of the parameters shall be altered, except by natural causes.

SD (inland surface waters, recreation, fishing)	2,000	2
	4,000	3
	10,000	4
SE (Surface Waters of Exceptional Ecological value whose existing characteristics should not be altered in order to preserve the existing natural phenomena)	*	2

4. Pumping Station Rehabilitation/Elimination Projects

This criterion applies only for projects related to the rehabilitation of pumping stations, emphasizing those located upstream of a potable water intake.

<u>Distance (miles)</u>	<u>Points</u>
≤ 1.5	8
> 1.5	4

Four (4) priority points will be given to pump stations with confirmed evidence that their discharge has caused the closure of a potable water intake. Additional points will be awarded based on the following conditions:

	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Points</u>
a)	Recreational Area	
	• Within	5
	• Outside	4
b)	Ecologically Sensitive Area	
	• Within	3
	• Outside	1.5
c)	Presence of Aquifers	
	• Within	1
	• Outside	1.5
d)	Confirmed Waterborne Diseases	1.0

G. Financial Need

Cost-Benefit of Collection Project

The effectiveness of the facility is measured in terms of its cost per dwelling to be served, compared to similar projects of the same system in the study area. The project with highest cost per dwelling unit to be served receives a score of zero (0) points. The project with lowest cost per dwelling receives a score of 3.0 point and remaining projects will receive corresponding scores according to the following linear equation:

$$P = 3.0 (1-C/M)$$

Where P= points scored by a project

C= cost per dwelling unit to be served

M= most expensive project per dwelling to be served in the study area

This criterion is not applicable to treatment plants, main trunk sewers and alternative systems.

H. Estuary Management

EPA's National Estuary Program was established by Congress in 1987 to improve the quality of estuaries of national importance. The Clean Water Act Section 320 directs EPA to develop plans for attaining or maintaining water quality in an estuary. Each program establishes a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan to meet the goals of Section 320. Projects under this category will be score based on the following conditions:

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Points</u>
1. Project research, survey, studies, modeling and other technical work completed to develop a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan	15
2. Restore, protect, enhance coastal natural resources, and/or improve water quality	15
3. Enhance public access	5

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 4. Mitigate erosion and stabilize shorelines | 3 |
| 5. Educate the public on the importance of coastal natural resources | 1 |

I. Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure

1. Energy Reduction

- a. Project reduces energy costs and consumption by replacing, reducing and/or controlling high-use operations such as motors, pumps, and aeration system, dewatering systems used in collection, pumping, storage, treatment, reuse/discharge and support systems. Energy savings should be comparing with the existing energy system used. The comparison shall be made considering the energy used by the existing system based on name plate data when it was first installed. New POTW projects or capacity expansion projects should be designed to maximize energy efficiency by selecting high efficiency premium motors and cost effective equipment. Project must achieve a 20% reduction in energy efficiency. (5 points)
- b. POTW energy management planning, including energy assessment, energy audits, optimization studies, and sub-metering or individual processes to determine high energy use areas, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible. (5 points)
- c. Facility site planning includes facilities and building components designed to maximize energy efficiency. (5 points)
- d. Collection system Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) detection equipment. (2 points)

2. Green Infrastructure

Green storm water infrastructure includes a variety of practices that manage wet weather to maintain and restore natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting and using storm water. Projects eligible for assistance must include the following criteria's:

- a. Project utilized storm water capture and/or rain harvesting techniques.
(5 points)

- b. Downspout disconnection to remove storm water from sanitary, combined sewers and separate storm sewers and manage runoff onsite. (5 points)
- c. Protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains. (5 points)
- d. Wet weather management system for parking areas: permeable pavement, bio-retention, trees, green roofs, and other practices such as constructed wetlands that can be designed to mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales.

<u>%Reduction of Impervious area</u>	<u>Points</u>
20	2.5
40	5
60	7.5
>80	10

- e. Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep weather discharges (infiltrations) out of all types of sewer systems using green infrastructure technologies. (5 points)
- f. Implementation of green streets (combination of green infrastructure practices in transportation rights of ways), for new development, redevelopment or retrofits. (5 points)
- g. Projects that involve the management of wetlands to water quality and/or support green infrastructure efforts. (5 points)
- h. Purchase of land or easement on land that has a direct benefit to water quality, such as riparian and wetland protection and restoration. (10 points)

3. **Water Efficiency**

Water efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water.

- a. Retrofit or replacement of water using fixtures, fittings, equipment or appliances (5 points)
- b. Efficient landscape or agricultural irrigation equipment (10 points)

- c. System to recycle gray water (5 points)
- d. Reclamation, recycling, and reuse of existing rainwater, condensate, degraded water, storm water, and/or wastewater streams. (10 points)
- e. Collection system leak detection equipment. (5 points)

4. **Environmentally Innovative**

Projects that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to managing water resources in a more sustainable way. These include projects that achieve pollution prevention or pollutant removal at the least life-cycle costs, subject to environmental review audits. Includes approaches to incorporated green infrastructure into drinking water, storm water and wastewater utility infrastructure and management:

- a. Construction of US Building Council LEED Certified Building or Renovation of an existing building on POTW facilities.

<u>LEED Criteria Implementation</u>	<u>Points</u>
20	2.5
40	5
60	7.5
>80	10

- b. Decentralized Wastewater Treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing onsite wastewater system. (5 points)
- c. Water reuse projects that reduce energy consumption, recharge aquifers and reduce water withdrawals and treatment cost. (5 points)
- d. Projects that demonstrated the differential uses of water based on level of treatment and potential uses as a means to reducing the costs of treating all water to potable water standards. (5 points)

J. **Tie Breaking**

To reduce the number of resulting ties, a two digit fraction will be added to the total

priority score, representing the total population in study area which has wastewater disposal problems (Criterion B-1). Remaining ties will be evaluated by considering the score obtained by the projects in a specific criterion. PREQB will establish the criteria in order of importance in accordance with the current policies. Remaining ties will be resolved by adding 0.5 points to the final score resulting of the project evaluation.

IV. PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

The Project Priority List comprises all eligible wastewater management projects for which EPA funds will be requested. Each project is duly identified by specific name and number as stated in the "Assessment of Needed Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Facilities" (Needs Survey) and the specifications of the federal discharge permit, NPDES. A preliminary fact sheet contains a project by project tabulation of data used to determine Priority System criteria rating.

A. Projects Ranking

The projects included in the Priority List will be ordered according to the priority ranking obtained. Projects anticipated to receive financial assistance through the State Revolving Fund Program (SRF) may be selected from anywhere on the List, regardless of the priority ranking. Notwithstanding, SRF projects should comply with the bypass procedures established on page 19 in order to be considered for funding.

1. Reserves

The Clean Water Act established the following reserves:

STATE REVOLVING FUND

- a. SRF Planning Reserve - One (1) percent or \$100,000, whichever amount is greater, of the State's allotment is reserved for water quality planning activities under Section 604(b) of Title VI.
- b. A maximum of 4% is reserved for administrative activities from all SRF grant awards (See Appendix A for reserved funds details).

B. Project Narratives

To facilitate the priority calculation and ranking of all the projects requested to be evaluated for inclusion on the List, the applicant must submit a description of the proposed action, which will be considered, but not be limited to the following:

- Project name
- Service area
- Population to be served
- Need for the project and category nomenclature (in terms of its effects on existing water quality or public health concerns)
- For projects involving treatment plants, the following data must be provided:
 - NPDES permit number
 - Level of treatment
 - Flow (design & existing)
 - Effluent levels of BOD₅ and SS (mg/l and % removal)
- Description of the major components of treatment units; sewer lengths, pipe size
- Eligible cost
- Estimated cost
- Identify, if applicable, why the proposed project bypassed higher priority point projects, i.e. project ready for construction or necessary for solving critical public health problems.
- In case of Sustainable/Infrastructure, the following information must be provided in order to enable to EQB evaluate if the project qualifies to the Green Project Reserve:
 - a. Description of Green Infrastructure
 - b. Retrofit project which include Energy Saving and Water Efficiency must compare prior equipment energy use with the existing equipment when it was originally installed.

- c. In case of Green Building, must indicate the items that were implemented according to the list of the current items provided in the guidelines for LEED Building.
- d. Demonstrate for energy savings that a 20% in energy consumption is achieved.

C. Priority List Management

The Priority List is formally revised, through public hearing, as necessary, at least once a year according to and following the public hearing processes (See Part V).

The projects included in the List should be submitted by the applicant, for its certification by PREQB, no later than September 30 of the current year. If by any reason, the fund request for an eligible project is not submitted, the next qualified project (in terms of priority and readiness to go) could be eligible. It is important to note that a delayed project has to compete again with projects considered as essential for the operation of systems already constructed or under construction.

The inclusion of a project in the List does not warrant its development even though all requirements are met. The substitution or elimination of a project should be officially petitioned by the applicant before May 1st of the current fiscal year. Such petition will be submitted in written and should include:

1. Why the project that will be displaced is not ready to go?
2. Why has the substitute project been selected?
3. Readiness to go date for both, the project that will be displaced and the substitute.
4. Eligible cost.
5. Duly filled out of check-list for priority rating (Appendix B).
6. Houses previously served.
7. Percent of BOD₅ removed by the regional or municipal system of which the

project will be part.

8. In cases of sustainable infrastructure, provide description of the project which include elements related to green infrastructure, energy saving, water and energy savings and environmentally innovative. The applicant will cover costs incurred due to significant changes to the List. In every case, PREQB reserves its right to accept or deny any proposed change.

In addition to the above, PREQB is responsible to make a timely and concerted solicitation for projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities. If there are not sufficient qualified projects or components, PREQB will conduct additional solicitation to amend the project list to include any such qualified projects thus identified, and to provide not less than 10% of such FY 2017 funds available to such projects on its amended project list. If there are not sufficient qualified projects or components, PREQB may submit a Waiver in accordance with the FY 2017 SRF Procedures.

V. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

According to the Clean Water Act, a public participation process must be carried out. This process includes holding a public hearing. A public hearing will be held every time significant changes are made to the Priority System and Priority List. Public notice will be published in at least one (1) newspaper, thirty (30) days prior to the public hearing. Documents will be available to the public at least thirty (30) days prior the public hearing.

During the process, the public in general will be encouraged to express their opinions. In addition, a period of ten (10) days will be given to those who wish to submit written comments. The hearing panel will consider the comments and will make the necessary changes and final recommendations to PREQB's Governing Board which will in turn give approval to the Priority System and Priority List. Afterwards, both documents are submitted to EPA for final approval.

APPENDIX A
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR FUNDING AND
RESERVES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

Allotment State Revolving Fund	Total	FY-15	FY-16	FY-17
Total Allotment	\$53,466,000	\$18,377,000	\$17,602,000	\$17,487,000
Less 604(b) reserve (1% or \$100,000 of sums allotted)	\$535,000	\$184,000	\$176,000	\$175,000
Total Capitalization Grants	\$52,911,000	\$18,193,000	\$17,426,000	\$17,292,000
SRF Administrative Cost (4% of Cap. Grants)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
State Match (20% of Cap. Grants)	\$10,582,200 ^A	\$3,638,600 ^A	\$3,485,200	\$3,458,400
Amount Available for Projects	\$63,493,200 ^A	\$21,831,600 ^A	\$20,911,200	\$20,750,400

^A Cash draws from the SRF in these amounts will be made in proportions to cash draw rules, which contemplate drawing in proportions of 83.33% federal share and 16.67% state share.

APPENDIX B
CHECKLIST FOR PRIORITY RATING

Priority Ranking Checklist	
A. Project Needs Category	
1. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction	0
2. Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Correction	0
3. Replacement or Rehabilitation of Aging Infrastructure	0
4. New Treatment Plant	0
5. New collector Sewers and Appurtenances	0
6. Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems	0
7. Upgrade to Advanced Treatment	0
8. Upgrade/Expansion Existing Treatment Plant	0
9. New Interceptors and Appurtenances	0
10. Storm Water Control	0
11. Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control	0
12. Recycled Water Distribution	0
Project Needs Category	
	0
B. Planning/Construction Feasibility	
1. Potential Client	0
2. Population to be served (number of inhabitants)	0
3. Treatment Plants and Analog System	0
4. Main Trunk Sewer and Outfall	
5. Project Status	0
6. Status of The System	0
7. Proposed project flow (MGD)	0
Planning/Construction Feasibility	
	0
C. Critical Health Problems	
Critical Health Problems	
	0
D. Regionalization	
Regionalization	
	0
E. Compliance and Enforcement	
1. Will eliminate a discharge or will improve the water quality upstream of a potable water intake?	0
2. Affect an ecologically sensitive area?	0
Project Completion Date	0
Project Improved Infrastructure	0
Compliance and Enforcement	
	0
F. Water Quality	
1. Does the project affect a community located in a sensitive groundwater area?	0
2. Does the project will eliminate failing on-site septic tanks or straight pipes?	0
3. Protection of Water Resources According to their Uses	0
4. Pumping Station Rehabilitation/Elimination	0

	Water Quality	0
G. Financial Need		0
	Financial Need	0
H. Estuary Management		0
	Estuary Management	0
I. Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure		
1. Energy Reduction		0
2. Green Infrastructure		0
3. Water Efficiency		0
4. Environmentally Innovative		0
	Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure	0
J. Tie Breaking		0
	Tie Breaking	0
	Total	0

PUERTO RICO PROJECT PRIORITY LIST
FY 2017

PREPARED BY:
PUERTO RICO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD
PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM

FINAL
September 2017

PUERTO RICO PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FY 2017

The Puerto Rico Annual Project Priority List is an ordered listing of all eligible waste water management projects for which financial assistance is expected. The projects are ordered according to the priority ranking obtained.

The Priority List identifies projects that will receive funds from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program (SRF). Under this program the total amount of \$535,000 (See details on page 21 for budget breakdown) is reserved for Water Quality Management Planning under Sec. 604(b) of Title VI “State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund” of the Clean Water Act for fiscal years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

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Part II: Calculation of Priority Ranking and Project Narratives

LEGEND

Needs Category:

- Y0 = Secondary and Best Practicable Waste Treatment Technology
- Y1 = Treatment More Stringent Than Secondary
- Y2 = Infiltration/Inflow Correction
- Y3 = Major Sewer System Rehabilitation
- Y4 = New Collector Sewer and Appurtenances
- Y5 = New Interceptors and Appurtenances

PART I

STATE REVOLVING FUND PROJECTS

PART II

CALCULATION OF PRIORITY RANKING AND PROJECT NARRATIVES